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China's relationships with Africa re-appraised

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APPENDIXES

(1) The main content of the Document of China's Policy to Africa on China's African Policy(2006)⁷⁹

Enhancing solidarity and cooperation with African countries has always been an important component of China's independent foreign policy of peace. China will unswerving carry forward the tradition of China-Africa friendship. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of both the Chinese and African peoples, China will establish and develop a new type of strategic partnership with Africa, which features political equality and mutual trust, economic win-win cooperation and cultural exchange. The general principles and goals of China's African policy are as follows:

- Sincerity, friendship and equality. China adheres to Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respects African countries' independent choice of development path, support African countries through unity.

- Mutual benefit and common prosperity. China supports the economic development and national building of African countries, carrying out cooperation in various forms of economic, trade and social development fields, and promotes common prosperity of China and Africa.

- Mutual support and close coordination. China will strengthen cooperation with Africa in the UN and other multilateral mechanisms by supporting each other's just demand and reasonable propositions and continue to promote the international community attaches to peace and development in Africa.

- Learning from each other and seeking common development. China and Africa will learn from and draw upon each other's experiences in governance and development, strengthen exchanges and cooperation in education, science, culture and health. Supporting African countries' efforts to enhance capacity building, China will work together with Africa in the exploration of the road of sustainable development.

⁷⁹Summary and translation based on:
http://news.xinhuanet.com/world/2006-01/12/content_4042333.htm (Accessed on: 2015-12-23)

(2) The main content of the China's Policy to Africa File on the Economic and Trade Development Cooperation Part (2015)⁸⁰

Boosting the industrialization of Africa

China will put improve African industrialization process as a breakthrough of new Sino-African development cooperation. By boosting African industrialization process to help Africa build a solid foundation for African economic independence and self-sustainable development . China actively supports African countries in accordance with their national conditions, development needs and practical international rules to improve the hardware and software environment for investment and development. Guide, encourage and support Chinese enterprises in Africa to build economic and trade cooperation zone, as a propulsive capacity an important platform for China-Africa cooperation, to attract more Chinese enterprises to invest in Africa, establish production and processing base and carry out localization management, increase local employment, tax and foreign exchange, and promote the transfer of industries and technology transfer.

Boosting agricultural modernization in Africa

China will support the modernization of African agriculture as the new era of Sino-African cooperation with priority. China will give effectively increase investment, expand cooperation and strive to solve the basic matter of African people's livelihood and economic independence. China is willing to share agricultural development experiences and technology with African countries, and to improve African agricultural technology, animal husbandry, fishery production and processing technology, promote agricultural industrial chain, and enhance food self-production capacity, promote food security and enhance other characteristics of the cotton industry international competitiveness, improve the lives of farmers. China will improve and continue to build agricultural technology demonstration projects, with the implementation of high-quality high-yield agriculture demonstration projects, strengthen seed research and development, promotion and popularization of advanced agricultural expert group and the dispatch of agricultural vocational education teacher group, and expand the

⁸⁰Summary and translation based on the new China's Africa policy file of Chinese government announced on 4 December 2015.

scale and effects of agricultural management and technical training. Establish and improve the mechanism for bilateral agricultural cooperation, with their respective advantages and role in strengthening project monitoring and evaluation, to improve the quality and level of cooperation. Encouraging and promoting China-Africa agricultural trade. Encouraging and supporting Chinese enterprises to carry out investment cooperation in the field of African countries, farming, grain storage, livestock breeding, fishing and processing of agricultural products, increase local employment, value-added products and foreign exchange, to promote agricultural modernization in Africa. To help African countries to promote irrigation technology, efficient use of water resources, improve flood control, drought resistance ability.

Comprehensive participation in infrastructure development in Africa

Chinese government will encourage and support Chinese enterprises and financial institutions to expand participation in infrastructure development in Africa, give full play to the role of policy finance, innovation and investment and financing cooperation. We encourage China and Africa to cooperate in the project planning and design, construction, technical standards, engineering supervision, and management of operations and other large equipment. In order to create favorable conditions for industrial development in Africa and Chinese-African cooperation capacity. China will actively promote cross-border and inter-regional infrastructure interoperability, to promote African integration process.

Strengthen Sino-African financial cooperation

Give full roles play to the financial policy of preferential loans, China-Africa Development Fund, special loans for SMEs in Africa, the African Common Growth Fund, China and Africa Cooperation capacity Fund and other new investment and financing platform to make innovations in China-Africa financial cooperation. To strengthen Sino-African coordination and cooperation in international financial organizations and mechanisms to improve and reform the international financial system, in order to increase the representation and voice of developing countries.

Promoting Sino-African trade and investment facilitation

Support for more African products to enter the Chinese market, which is according to fulfill the bilateral exchange of letters procedure and also continue to implement zero tariffs to 97% of products originating in Least Development Countries (LDCs) that have diplomatic relations with China. China and Africa need to combine bilateral advantages, actively promote Sino-African economic and trade cooperation based on equality and mutual benefits. Chinese government will encourage and support Chinese enterprises to expand and optimize the non-industrial, agricultural areas to invest in infrastructure, energy cooperation, and continue to provide preferential loans and export credit insurance support for eligible projects, also make an appropriate increase in preferential loans preferential degrees.

Deepen cooperation in energy resources

With the principles of win-win cooperation, green, low-carbon and sustainable development, to expand and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Africa in the field of energy resources. Make innovations in China-Africa energy resources cooperation model and expand the areas of energy and mineral into whole industry chain cooperation. China support national and regional power grid construction in Africa, to promote wind energy, solar energy, hydropower and other renewable energy and low-carbon green energy development cooperation in promoting Africa rational development and utilization of renewable energy, in order to serve industrialization of Africa.

Expand marine economic cooperation

China help and support African countries to play full roles in marine resources and development potential, in order to strengthen African countries' ocean fishing, offshore aquaculture, seafood processing, marine transportation, shipbuilding, ports and port industrial zone construction, offshore oil and gas exploration and development, marine environmental management capacity building and planning, design, construction, operation exchange of experience. China will actively support Chinese and African enterprises to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation in various forms according to local conditions.

(3) Brief narratives of experiences of the five Chinese experts in the demonstration centre

Prof. Chen Hualin (age 58), the spiritual figurehead of the demonstration centre, has devoted himself to the centre for seven years, since 2009. Prof. Chen is renowned for his online articles about what he sees and hears in Tanzania. He is well-known among Chinese people living in Tanzania. Prof. Chen said he sees Tanzania as his second home. He chose to come to Tanzania because of his experiences in West Africa when he was young. He went to West Africa to work in agricultural cooperation because he needed a job. During the several years he spent there, he contracted malaria and almost lost his life. His experiences in West Africa taught him that Africans' lives are very difficult and so when the Tanzanian demonstration centre was built, he chose to come to Tanzania in order to use his agricultural knowledge to help local people to build better lives. He said that what he finds hardest about working in the centre is that he is a long way from his family. His wife is working in China and his daughter lives in Australia; every year, he has one month's leave when he can meet up with his family. Despite the problems, he feels that offering technologies to the Tanzanian people is worthwhile. Training people improves their agricultural production and is also a reflection of his own values.

Mr. Li Xianhui (age 45) is a senior agronomist at Chongqing Academy of Agricultural Sciences and has been working at the demonstration centre since 2011. He is an expert in rice cultivation and when the fieldwork was conducted he had already trained about 2,000 Tanzania people in methods to improve rice production; he always visits the land owned by people he has trained to see whether they have implemented the technologies that he taught them. Mr. Li said that every time he is told by people he has trained that their rice yields have improved he feels really happy, and this is why he wants to carry on working at the centre. He wants to stay because he can help people to increase their rice production, but he feels guilty that while he is at the centre he cannot take good care of his wife and son in China. Mr. Li's wife, Ms. Li Lian, came to the centre in 2015 to work as a cook and the couple's son works in Chongqing. Ms. Li Lian said before she came to the centre, she thought it must be a very interesting place and she expected to have an interesting life there, because her husband had been working there for so long. When she arrived, however, she was taken aback by how boring life at the centre was. She said that every day is 'like a three-dot-line life',

based on the room they live in and the centre's kitchen and farmland. She is used to living in a big city like Chongqing and now she has to live in a village with no fancy shopping malls or supermarkets, and the internet and electricity are unreliable. She said that it had taken her about six months to get used to the life in Tanzania and that she had started to admire her husband's patience in living and working at the centre. Ms. Li Lian says that she has got used to living at the centre and she has made friends with the local Tanzanian women and is teaching them how to make Chinese food; in exchange, they have shown her how to do the local hair styles.

Mr. Zou Biao (age 51) is also a senior agronomist and has been working at the centre since September 2015 as an expert in maize and banana tissue cultivation. Mr. Zou said there were three reasons he came to Tanzania: the first was because he thought that transferring technologies to the Tanzanians would help them to solve their food shortages, the second was because doing this would improve relations between Chinese and Tanzanian, and finally, he thought that helping the Tanzanians would set a good example to his son. In the year he has been at the centre, he has had malaria several times and had two unforgettable experiences. The first experience was in the summer, when he found a snake in his room, which was killed by local workers. Later, his colleagues told him that it is very common for snakes to get into the rooms during the rainy season and that he would have to get used to it. The second experience took place in May 2016, Mr. Zou was stung by a bee. Initially, he did not pay much attention to the pain, but a day later his whole body was swollen and he had to be taken to hospital. The doctor said that the bee was a toxic bee and if he had not got to the hospital in time, he might have lost his life. Despite these experiences Mr. Zou said he had no regrets about coming to the centre and it would always be one of the greatest experiences of his life.

Mr. Wu Yun (age 42) is an expert on chicken raising and has been working at the centre since 2013. Because the chicken farm is really hard to manage alone, he asked his wife, Ms. Liu Zhongqin, who is also familiar with chicken farm operation, to come to the centre to help with the work. The centre's electricity supply is unreliable, but the machine in the chicken farm depends on electricity and without it the chickens would die; so, whenever the power goes off, Mr. Wu or his wife must turn on the power generator to make sure the chicken farm carries on working properly. This means that, every night, one of them has to sleep in the chicken farm and

wake up every two hours to check the electricity. Mr. Wu said that he found working at the centre very fulfilling and that he had made some good friends amongst the local people. Only one thing bothers him and his wife: that their son, who is still in senior high school, is living with his grandparents. Mr. Wu and Ms. Liu miss their son very much.

Mr. Wang Daosheng (age 41) is a specialist in vegetable growing and arrived at the centre at the beginning of June, 2016 to replace another Chinese expert. He claimed to be the newest Chinese face at the centre. He said his reasons for coming to Tanzania were simple, he thought that by coming to Tanzania he would not only help local people, but also help himself by broadening his horizons; he also wants to set a good example to his daughter. Mr. Wang was interviewed when he had been living and working at the centre for just two weeks, but he said that, in that time, he had already got used to the working and living conditions and only two things concerned him: one was language, because he was not good at Swahili, the other was the lack of water, which he feared would be a big problem for his vegetable growing work.

(4) Brief narratives of experiences of the Tanzanian workers at the demonstration centre

This part briefly describes the experiences of Tanzanian workers at the Chinese demonstration centre. Because only Mr. Dotto Yohans Maganga, Mr. Denis Kamje Gaudems and Mr. Cletus Jhobias were able to write their full names, only first names can be given for the other three workers whose stories are told here, they are Mr. John, Mr. Frank and Ms. Rose. Mr. Dotto Yohans Maganga and Mr. Denis Kamje Gaudems have been working at the centre for seven months, Mr. Cletus Jhobias has been working at the centre for four years, Mr. John for six months and Mr. Frank and Ms. Rose for five months.

Mr. Cletus Jhobias is 46 years old and got his job when the centre was still under construction. He saw the recruitment advertisements and applied to join the security team. Because his English was very good he was appointed head of the security team. He said he enjoys working for the centre very much, not just because it is a stable job, but also because he learns a lot of agricultural technologies from the work and is able to implement them when preparing seed and transplanting plants on his own land. This has helped to increase his household's agricultural production

rapidly. Although implementing the new technologies is more expensive, he finds the results really impressive. He said that he spends less time on the land, but his yields have still gone up from 15 to 20 bags of rice per acre, per year, to 35 to 40 bags per acre, per year, since starting to use the new technology. Because his land is so productive, some of his neighbors have visited to ask him about the technologies and he has been able to help them implement the new technologies, too. Now his neighbours are able to grow as much as he does.

Mr. Dotto Yohans Maganga (27 years old) and Mr. Denis Kamje Gaudems (25 years old) were college classmates. They came to work at the centre immediately after graduating from college in 2015. At college, they majored in crop production. Both of them chose their major because their parents are farmers and they want to learn something that would help their parents. Their main work at the centre involves helping Prof. Chen with tissue cultures in the laboratory and helping the Chinese experts in the centre to communicate with the local workers in the demonstration farm area. They both intended to apply to work for the Tanzanian government's agricultural department in July 2016. They said their experiences at the centre and the reference from Prof. Chen would make them stronger candidates. They said that if they didn't get jobs with the government they would carry on working at the centre. They had already spoken to Prof. Chen about their plans and he supported them.

Mr. John (age 53), Mr. Frank (age 49) and Ms. Rose (age 37) are local farmers in Darkawa who started working at the centre five to six months ago. Mr. John helps in the vegetable demonstration farm area, Mr. Frank helps in the rice growing demonstration area and Ms. Rose helps in the chicken demonstration area. They work an eight-hour day, from 7 am to 12 am and from 3 pm to 6 pm and are paid 5,000 shillings a day. They said the salary is appropriate, but because they have big families, it is still very hard for them to feed their whole family on their wages. All of them are the only person in their family with a job. They said that since they started working at the centre they have learnt some new technologies that they had not heard about and hope to use them on their own land to get big harvests that year. Mr. John said that before they got access to the new agricultural technologies they almost relied on God to help them cultivate their land and production was very low.